Wedding.
HOYT'S THEATRE—S:30—Oh, Sueannah!
IRVING FLACE THEATRE—S:18—The Red Wallet.
KEITH'S—Noon to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—S:30—A Virginia Court-

Tree of Knowledge A HOUNE 2—Testimonial, Tree 50 Knowledge A HOUNE 2—Testimonial, TOOR S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

OCTOR'S—2:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

IT. JACK'S THEATRE 2:28—Burlesque.

LLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—One Summer's Day, LLACK'S THEATRE—8:15—In Gay New-Tork.

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Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. No. 111 Fulton-st,

New-York Daily Tribune

Business Notices

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1808.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Two swift Spanish torpedo-boat destroyers, fully manned and armed, left the Clydebank for Spain. —— A ferre plague riot broke out in Bombay; two soldiers were stoned to death and several of the mob were killed; the riot was suppressed by the military. —— Mail advices from the Orient tell of a state of anarchy prevailing in the Chinese island of Hainan. —— Two Russian warships belonging to the Black Sea fleet have arrived at Hong Kong; China has appealed to the Czar to withdraw the ultimatum in pealed to Port Arthur and Tailen-Wan. regard to Port Arthur and Tallen-Wan.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session ——
Senate: The bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for National defence was passed by a unanimous vote without debate; the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty was considered in executive session.——House: The day was occupied in the transction of routine business.

DOMESTIC.—The Administration has sounded the European Powers as to their attitude in case of hostilities with Spain, and satisfactory replies have been received from all except Germany and Austria. —— President McKinley signed the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for National defence, and great progress in the plans for expending the fund was made. —— John Wanamaker has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Business Men's Republican League for Governor of Pennsylvania. —— The Primary bill, having been revised and rearranged, was introduced at Albany as a new measure. —— The Lattimer shooting trial resulted in a verdict of not guilty for Sheriff Martin and his deputies. —— Opponents of the Pavey constitutional amendment to permit the sale or lease of the State's canals to the Federal Government were heard at Albany. CITY.—The Executive Committee of the Civil DOMESTIC .- The Administration has sound

CITY.—The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association decided to contest the new city Civil Service rules. —— Senor Don Luis Polo de Bernabé, the new Spanish Minister, arrived on Kaiser Wilhelm II. —— Five survivors of the Maine disaster reached port from Key West, and the steamship City of port from Key West, and the steamship City of Washington, whose officers also witnessed the catastrophe, arrived. — Details of an important battle between the Spanish and Cuoan forces were received by the Cuban Junta. — The trustees of the New-York Public Library agreed to transfers of important books from the Aston to the Lenox Library, in order to relieve the congestion in the former. — Mrs. Hallett Alsop Borrowe entered suit in the Supreme Court asking for the removal of the executors of the estate of her father, Austin Corbin. — Stocks were duil and irregular. were dull and irregular.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 54; lowest, 39; average, 46%.

The lack of any news-stand to have The Tribune on sale, after the early morning hour, indicates the growing call for the paper. Readers will confer a javor by reporting such cases.

WAR NEWS ABROAD. from the London money market. There was on Monday a heavy fall, not only in American securities, but even in British consols. This drid and Washington. China and West Africa are also mentioned as storm-centres, but they are of minor importance. The Anglo-German loan and its conditions in the one case and the disavowals of the French Government in the other reduce them to small significance. It is upon relations between Spain and this country that European financiers are fixing anxious eyes. The meaning of the fall of Monday may be measured by the absence of such disturbances heretofore. All the war talk of the last year or two, the German seizures in China, affected this week. And the London money market is recognized the world over as the surest barometer of pence and war. So long as it remains undisturbed peace may be deemed secure. When it shows signs of panic look out

tion of peace than they have hitherto been. Monday was due entirely or even chiefly to nized from the outset that that was of comand amid present circumstances a most significant one. It is not strange for a nation to buy warships. But it is unusual for a nation that is in financial straits to do so unless in impossible to raise one peseta more. And yet she now goes into the market and pays millions of dollars in cash for new warships. It is inconceivable that she should do so unless under the conviction that she may soon have works of naval construction and coast defence, or not. It may well be that Spain is doing the followed. There is every reason to believe that and so brutal, that the Democratic party, in same, and nothing more, the urgency of her it is a just verdict and every reason to rejoice action being explained by the ardent disposition that, in the judgment of a competent tribunal.

of her people. It is entirely conceivable that both countries labor under some misapprehension. Spain may think this country less amicably disposed toward her than it really is, and the United States may make the same mistake concerning Spain. If so, the mistake will assuredly be discovered in ample time for the prevention of anything worse than misunderstanding. The dominant fact, after all, is that the Governments of both nations are sincerely desirous of keeping the peace. And Governments count for something, even in these days.

The answer of the United States to Spain's purchase of warships is being made with commendable promptness and emphasis, and, whatever its possibilities of belligerence, must be esteemed first of all an answer that makes for peace. The placing of \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President to be used at his discretion for purposes of National defence is a patriotic and statesmanlike act. It shows the unanimity and readiness with which this Nation supports its Executive head, and it shows the vast resources it has at its command for such support. The news of that appropriation has upon the London money market, already and properly, a reassuring and steadying effect, especially upon American securities. A Nation which at a day's notice can draw such a sum from its own pocket, without an issue of bonds, for its own defence, and can follow it up with another and another if need be, is assuredly not in a parlous nor a panicky state. Our friends oversea may dismiss all anxiety on our account. This country is not seeking war. It is not giving cause for war. It does not expect war. It is going to do all in its power that is consistent with right and honor and dignity to avoid war. But if war come, it will give the same good account of itself that it has hitherto unfailingly given in such emergencies.

THE PEACE APPROPRIATION.

Congress has done well. The House of Representatives adopted on Tuesday, by unanimous vote, the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for National defence. The Senate followed its example yesterday, also by unanimous vote, and the vast sum is now at the President's disposal. And there is plenty more where that comes from. If another \$50,000,000 were called for, or if \$500,000,000 were needed, it would be provided without delay. The Nation has at its head a man whom it knows and trusts, and it will not stint his resources in his great work of executing the Senatusconsultum, that no

This appropriation has been termed by some injudicious sensationalists a war appropriation. It is not. It is no more a war measure than the steady growth of the Nation in numbers and wealth is an act of war. It is, on the contrary, a peaceful measure, an appropriation for preventing war and for maintaining the peace. War was not probable before the vote was passed. It is far more improbable now. Hotheads on both sides of the Atlantic are cooled and sobered. The feeling of security is immeasurably strengthened. The money markets of the world, the surest heralds of disturbance, are regaining their buoyant and confident tone. The outlook is unmistakably for peace.

There is no question that the peace appro printion will be well used. It rests with the President, in his discretion, to use as much or as little of it as he sees fit. If the Nation had not for many years known him to be a man of flawless integrity, of well-poised judgment, and of inflexible determination, what it has learned of him in these last thirty days would be ample to inspire it with full confidence in him in this matter. As it is, not even his strongest political opponents venture to doubt the propriety of placing in his hands this unprecedented trust. The confidence of the Nation may be as unanimous as the vote of its representatives. The President is in charge, with plenary power to keep the peace.

THE WILKESBARRE VERDICT.

The acquittal of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, who have been on trial for the murder of striking miners at Lattimer, Penn., last September, has provoked an outburst of defamation from the same malignant spirits whom Judge Woodward was compelled to expose and rebuke more than once widle the testimony was being presented. This virulent clamor is therefore explained by the source from which it comes, and will not affect the judgment of a single intelligent and disinterested citizen. The trial was conducted with scrupulous regard for the rights of all concerned, and the verdict, rendered by a jury of superior quality, is entitled Without doubt the most significant news bear- to full respect. The lamentable occurrence ing upon the question of peace or war is that which resulted in indictments for murder naturally produced intense excitement throughout the mining region of Pennsylvania, and it is not strange that contradictory versions of the was because of disquieting rumors from vari- affair, reflecting little knowledge and much ous parts of the world, but chiefly from Ma- prejudice, should have rapidly multiplied to such an extent as to leave those desirous only of knowing the truth and upholding justice in a state of doubt. Under those circumstances the indictments were found, and a grave and perplexing case was submitted to the regular proc esses of the law for determination.

The essential point at issue was whether or not the police powers of the county of Luzerne had been lawfully exercised by the Sheriff and his posse comitatus in the performance of their solemn obligation to preserve the peace and defend life and property. The alleged cruelty French menaces on the Niger and on the Nile of mine-owners and the distressful condition have falled to affect prices as they have been of their men were not involved in the case, though they were imported into it to some extent by the ingenuity of counsel and still more by the malevolence of persons in attendance upon the trial. There is little doubt, we think that public opinion at the outset inclined to the for storms. It would be injudicious to say that view that Sheriff Martin and his deputies had the present disturbances mean that war is at not evinced those high qualities of judgment hand in any quarter of the world. They do and self-control which are properly required of not. But they do mean that those financiers men in their position, and there is no doubt that who have most at stake, and who largely con- the witnesses for the prosecution on direct extrol the beligerent activities of nations, are amination strengthened that unfavorable imnow more seriously concerned for the preserva- pression. But their cross-examination and the testimony for the defence radically changed the It is scarcely possible that the depression of complexion of the case. It was proved beyond the possibility of doubt that prior to the shootthe Lee incident. It must have been recog-ing repeated acts of violence, inspired by a general temper of lawlessness among paratively minor importance. If not, the miners throughout the region, had justified the prompt and peaceful settlement of it ought to apprehension of a riot in consequence of an restore confidence. The greater probability is organized demonstration at a certain time and that financiers are concerned over Spain's pur- place, and laid upon the Sheriff the duty of chases of warships. That is a concrete fact, preserving order at that time and place. It was proved that at two points upon their march toward Lattimer the strikers were formally and with due authority ordered to disperse, and that in both cases they disobeyed the orders issued a serious emergency. Spain is in financial to them in exact accordance with the law. In straits. There is no concealing that fact. The so doing they became lawbreakers and liable Cuban war has drained her resources. She has to the consequences of lawbreaking. The first borrowed on every hand and mortgaged her time they escaped through the forbearance of resources and increased taxation until it seems the Sheriff. The second time they were stopped by the fatal fire of officers of the law, in whose behalf it was claimed that they were warranted in believing that their own lives were in danger, though the admission of that claim was | fancied slight put upon the editor of the paper. not strictly essential to their legal justification. need of such ships. Of course, even that does | The thing that was strictly essential was connot prove that there is to be war. This coun- vincing proof that the purpose of the Sheriff try is pushing with unwonted vigor its various and the posse was to preserve order, and that they acted upon a reasonable estimate of what yet it neither wants nor expects war. It is was necessary to accomplish that purpose. The merely making the preparations which ought to jury accepted the evidence submitted as conbe made whether there is war talk in the world clusive on that point, and a verdiet of acquittal rained upon him were so varied, so copious

under a pretence of upholding the law at Lattimer last September the law itself was not violated.

HONESTY, THEN HARMONY.

The thing really to be desired is Republican har-nony.—(Rochester Democrat, and Chronicle. No! The thing really to be desired is Republican honesty. That is the prime essential. Harmony is only a secondary consideration to any man for whom principles mean anything

and for whom honest government is more im-

portant than personal ease or profit. Honesty first, and then harmony may be added unto it. That, we think, is the attitude of the Anti-Machine Republicans of this city toward the proposition to unite the party by the panacea of primary legislation. Those who ask whether they want a new law "in the interest of fair "play, or only as an instrument of destruction "in a particular direction," may be assured that they want it in the interest of fair play. but that they mean it shall really be fair play. If a primary law is passed which honestly gives every citizen in the State fair play in primaries and stops the roll-padding and the caucus bribery that have made party politics disgraceful, every independent will accept such pure primaries as expressing the honest will of an honest majority, harmony will be the result, and nobody will rejoice more in that harmony than the Anti-Machine man, whoever wins; for he will have obtained what he de-

honesty. But if, on the other hand, the object is harmony first and any old compromise with corrupt political methods to get it, the result will not and ought not to be satisfactory. No bill, whether nominally for primary reform or for any other reform, can bring about harmony if such harmony means truce with political corruption. To bring harmony it must be "an in-"strument of destruction in a particular direc-"tion." It must destroy the briber, the snap caucus, the sale of law. If any body of men choose to identify themselves with these things and demand toleration for them as the price of harmony, then they are the obstructors.

mands, a purified and representative party. In

that case the road to harmony will be through

We do not in the least mean to suggest that the proposed legislation will protect corruption. On the contrary, we believe its tendencies are good. We simply say, in answer to the question whether we accept the proposed law as a harmonizer, that that depends whether or not it really proves to be a purifier. We hope it will. We want a harmonious Republican party very much, but we want an honest Republican party very much more.

SULLIVAN TO THE FRONT.

Yesterday the war assumed an entirely new phase. A phase which Spain will do well to pender somewhat seriously. A phase which thrilled the whole continent and sent up the stock market. The Hon. John L. Sullivan, in the columns of his organ, "The New-York World," took the field. It may have seemed strange to some persons that during the last three weeks while this war has been flagrant in Printing House Square and many of our most popular barrooms Mr. Sullivan has made no demonstration; has not emerged into the public eye. The public eye missed him, but it has never winked. That is one of the most convincing proofs of our capacity as a people for being outwardly calm in a crists. Mr. Sullivan has not been ignorant of the fact that he was missed and that the crisis needed him. But he tells us, with the ingenuous frankness for which he is so celebrated, that he could not respond to what, though unuttered, he knew was a public demand for his appearance, because he has been most of the time in tears. He says he "woke up three weeks ago," and when they handed him a paper containing the account of the Maine disaster he "cried like a child." 'Yes, Mr. Editor and friends," he says, "I, John 'L. Sullivan, wept as though my heart would "break. I could not help it. I simply had to "do it." But now, after three weeks of weeping, he says, in a burst of patriotic enthusiasm: "I can weep no more. That time has passed. Now is the time to act." Then, as if to show that the patriotic fervor which has been oozing from his eyes has not subsided but only found an outlet at his mouth, he cries: "Blow every Spaniard to hell!"

"Sometimes," he says, "I think that we are lacking in true patriotism." "What ought we to do?" he inquires; and, promptly answering the inquiry, adds: "Go and lick Spain." will be observed that he is not entirely in touch with the newspapers now so gloriously prosecuting the war. Their programme is to stay here and lick Spain. They have been doing it once in fifteen minutes for the last three weeks, only Spain is so singularly obtuse that she doesn't know it. "Can we do it?" says John L., and again answers his own question with "Yes; we can lick her in fifteen minutes." And no one who knows John L. will doubt it. He himself has been known to "lick her" several times in fifteen minutes. And he has hosts of friends who will help him do it. When he says "Let's lick her" the whole crowd moves promptly and rapidly to the front. "If I were President of the United States," he continues, "I would have settled this matter long ago." "There is entire-"ly too much newspaper talk and too little "action." Referring with pardonable pride to his own career, he says: "When I used to be 'in my prime I did not talk fight. I simply "fought. I am willing to fight again. If I only "could lick Spain I would be so happy I would

'gladly lay down and die then." From this we infer that he is willing to take the war off the hands of the newspapers which are now prosecuting it so valiantly, vigorously and gloriously and carry it on himself to a conclusion in less than fifteen minutes. This is the sort of talk that restores confidence, sets the stock market humming, and ought to make Spain very thoughtful. So sudden a finish may not be entirely satisfactory to the newspaper publishers whose circulation is increasing hourly while the war continues; but it will be a great thing for everybody else. By all means let John L. Sullivan be commissioned to "lick Spain." That will please the whole country to such an extent that even if he is determined immediately afterward to "lay down and die" it will not diminish the general joy.

COMPLIMENTARY ABUSE. Congressman Mahany, of Buffalo, has our congratulations. If historic precedents are good for anything, he has a better chance to be President of the United States than any other man now living. About fifteen years ago another citizen of Buffalo was beginning to be pushed into prominence beyond his expectations, and perhaps beyond his deserts, by the vicious and malevolent attacks made upon him by a newspaper of his own party published in this city. He was at that time Governor of the State. The cause of the outbreak was some For similar cause the same newspaper had pursued General Grant with ceaseless malignity and hounded Henry Ward Beecher with its currish ululations to the end of his life. Upon the gentleman from Buffalo then occupying the Governor's chair these attacks were so venomous, so reckless and so constant; the epithets sheer disgust at their vileness and profound indignation at the vindictiveness and malice

which prompted them, showed its resentment by nominating the gentleman from Buffalo three times in succession and electing him twice President of the United States.

The same newspaper has now opened its batteries of billingsgate upon Congressman Mahany, of Buffalo. It calls him "a reckless, impudent and blatant little blatherskite," speaks of his "noisy vanity and vulgar self-assertion"; says he might possess these qualities "without being anything more offensive than a mere "ass. He might, at any rate, be a truthful "ass"; calls him a "fool who has no conscience for the truth," and winds up the series of compliments by declaring that "he is simply a noto-'rious blatherskite, become harmless because "he has been convicted of deliberate and ma-"licious falsehood." Much of this sounds familiar. It is the same sort of argument the same newspaper used to convince the American people that General Grant was dishonest. Grover Cleveland vain and incompetent, and Henry Ward Beecher a perjurer. The more it poured out its spiteful denunciations and beaped its vile epithets upon the heads of these gentlemen the more it built them up in the esteem of the American people and commended

them to public favor. Again we congratulate Congressman Mahany. To be blackguarded and vilified by "The New-York Sun" is an honorable distinction pretty sure to be followed by marks of popular approval. It has raised one citizen of Buffalo to the Presidency already, and who knows but that it may have a similar effect upon the political fortunes of another?

WHAT AILS THIS PORT.

It is of hopeful omen that in a single day there should be made two distinct and practical movements toward rescuing the commerce of this port from the decline into which it is That the necessity of such action should at last be recognized is in itself most gratifying. For years The Tribune has been urging it, in season and out of season, at the cost of not a little adverse criticism as an alarmist. To-day this paper's warnings are seen to have been well founded, and the courses it long ago urged are being tardily entered upon; late, but better late than never. On Monday a bill was introduced at Albany, in accord with the recommendations of the Governor, providing for investigation into the causes of the decline of commerce at this port and consideration of remedial measures. At the same time a permanent organization of leading merchants was formed in this city for the general advancement of New-York's commercial interests, and especially to deal with the questions of enlarging the canals, deepening the ocean gateways and lessening the elevator and other terminal charges.

Of these two the latter seems the more practical and promising. Not that the work is to be done by private rather than by public effort, but that the plan of the private organization is more direct and to the point than that of the public commission. There is really no need of detailed investigation, save as a matter of form. The causes of the decline of commerce here are as apparent as the fact of the decline itself. And the simple statement of the causes suggests with equal explicitness the remedy for the evil-to wit, removal of those causes. The matter is concisely but completely covered in the brief mention already made of the purposes of the merchants' organization which has been formed. The trouble is threefold. The system of inland waterways which made New-York the commercial capital of the continent has not been kept up with the needs of expanding commerce. Of the ocean gateways of the farbor one has been altogether neglected, and the other has been abused and suffered to become inadequate. The terminal charges for handling and transfer of goods have been made operous far beyond those of any would-be rival port. Those are the reasons why the commerce of New-York is at a standstill, or actually declining, while the commerce of other ports and of the whole country is handsomely increasing.

tles of profit. They will not send goods to this port for shipment if they can send them to some other port more cheaply, or if at some other port the terminal charges will be less. They will not send their steamships to Herein he shows an ardent patriotism, but it this harbor if the entrance is so shallow that it can be passed at only certain hours, and then at risk of grounding. They will seek other harbors, less expensive and more commodious. They are already doing so to an extent that is menacing the prosperity of New-York, and they will continue to do so until either New-York is ruined or it comes to its senses and remedies the evils from which it now suffers.

Not one cent for menace, but millions for de-

There may be doubt as to the propriety of legislative action on the subject, but there can be no doubt as to the evil of working drug clerks so many hours a day that they become wearled in body and demoralized in brain, and therefore unable to pay proper attention to the putting up of prescriptions.

Trolley transit on the Bridge seems to consist chiefly of blockades.

Day by day it appears more probable that the richest Yukon gold fields will be found on the Alaska side of the boundary line. But that is only another argument for definitely marking that line at the earliest possible date.

Exclusive privileges are what Germany and Russia are working for and claiming in China. That marks the difference between their policy and that of Great Britain and Japan. When Great Britain secured the opening of the West River, it was to the commerce of all the world on equal terms. When Japan made the Treaty of Simonoseki she insisted that China should be open to the importation of machinery from all countries on equal terms. But Germany demands that she alone shall have the right to develop Shan-Tung, and Russia wants to make Kirin and Leao-Tong as exclusively Russian as St. Petersburg itself. Wherever Briton and Jap may go, all the world is welcome to follow. but where Teuton and Slav go, only Teuton and Slav may follow. That is why American sympathy is with Briton and Jap.

Among the worst enemies of their country at this time are those who falsely attribute to public men conduct which, if they were guilty of it, would justly provoke the resentment of Spain.

New-York's example of consolidation does not seem to be followed with much eagerness by other municipalities in the State.

Glasgow's municipal tramway experiment has been much extolled, and its results pointed to with pride in and outside of Scotland, but it seems that on careful examination another side appears to the picture which is not quite so encouraging. It is said that if the same wages had been paid to its employes as those which prevail in New-York the working expenses would have exceeded the total revenue of the roads by something like \$250,000, leaving the entire system in a hopeless condition of bankruptcy. The wages of the Giasgow workman are only about half of what the New-York hat will be the story—that wi the entire system in a hopeless condition of bankruptcy. The wages of the Glasgow work-

operative of similar grade gets, and it is only upon this low scale of pay that the system has been able to show a clean balance sheet during the few years in which it has been in operation. It gives the citizens of Glasgow cheap fares, and is conducted with reference to public good rather than private greed, but it is apparent that its the whole business is still in the experimental stage.

The German Emperor talks much about the time when it will be necessary to shed blood for the Fatherland. Why not talk about the possibility of preserving the Fatherland without bloodshed?

PERSONAL.

It is announced that President McKinley will attend the celebration of the centenary of Meth-odism in Ohio next June.

When Joseph Chamberlain was first elected to the House of Commons, an old friend, who had been a member of the House for a great number of years, came to him with a bit of advice: know you have come into the House rather late, you have some sort of reputation outside. The House of Commons does not like outside The House of Commons does not like outside reputation. It is accustomed to make and unmake its own. As you are going shortly to make your maiden speech. I think that the House would take it as a compliment if you could contrive to break down a little. You are almost certain to stand all the better for it." In telling of this. Mr. Chamberlain omits to state whether he made the suggested endeavor. An account of how the redoubtable Joseph managed to bring himself to break down—a wholly unimaginable occurrence—would have given a champagny flip to the anecdote.

The late Sir James Stansfeld, when a boy, once made a short prayer, in which he said: all gooderer an' gooderer until we can't be no

The Christ Church Historical Association, of Philadelphia, will soon erect in Old Christ Church, of that city, a handsome tablet commemorative of the clergymen who were active in the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church during Colonial days. "This," says Dr. Stevens, the rector, "will add to the interesting collection of tablets now Christ Church. Dr. Janney, who was rector here during the Colonial period, is remembered in this matter. So is Dr. Peters, who died July 10, 1776. Among others whose names will be placed on the Among others whose names will be placed on the tablet are Bishops Welton and Talbot, who were the first bishops in this country, and the illustrious Bishop White. The Historical Association, which has charge of the work, is composed of members of many old Philadelphia families, who are also members of Old Christ Church. Its object is to protect and perpetuate the memory of those who have been identified with its history and the historical nature of the old church, and suitably to commemorate events associated with that history."

The Duke of Abruzzi, the nephew of the King of Italy, who recently ascended Mount St. Elias, will start next summer on an exploring expedition to the Arctic regions, and expects to be gone three the Arctic regions, and expects to be gone three years. He will be accompanied only by his aldede-camp, Lieutenant Count Cagni. The preparations for the journey are now almost completent young Prince has consulted the most competent authorities on Arctic travelling, and will shortly proceed to Norway to see Dr. Nansen. The Russian Government has promised to render whatever aid it can as far as Siberian territory is concerned.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Editor of "The Wamego (Kan.) Agriculturist" thus describes his latest encounter: "A man aid yesterday that all newspaper men were frauds and cheats. It would have been resented physibut for the fact that he weighed fifty pounds more than us. Discretion is the better part of valor. But that fellow was a liar, all the same. Don't tell on us, please."

Chance for All .- Mrs. Gabb-Are you goin' to ave your darter take music lessons? Mrs. Gadd-N-o. I guess not. She hain't no ear or music.

Mrs. Gabb-Well, I wouldn't be discouraged at hat; mebby she might learn to play classic, any-now,—(New-York Weekly.

"The Atlanta Journal" reports the following: "The farmers ov Georgy won't have to work much to make thur craps this year," observed

"How's that?" asked Botts.

"Wal, you see, this gang ov fellers that is a-runnin' fur Guy-ner is all fust-class plough hands, an' when they go eround 'lectioneerin' each cannydate will try to outplough t'other 'un to git a feller's vote, an' all we will have to do is jest set on the tence an' holler hurrah, an' tell 'um to go yander." Frizzell-Why, I don't believe butter would melt

her mouth. Buzzell—It wouldn't get a chance at our house. 'e never have anything but oleo.—(Boston Tran-

It says: "If the Administration furnished the victim, we supplied the butchers."

tim, we supplied the butchers."

We had a fashlonable wedding at the home of one of our oldest families last Thursday. George Alley married Katle, the daughter of Colonel "Andy" Frew. The wedding was held early in the morning, as the happy couple wished to take a wedding tour over the N. and 6. V. Raliroad to Newport. The marriage was performed at 6:30 a. m. by Squire Brown. After a sumptuous breakfast of sausage, buckwheat cakes and panhaas, the briddle couple departed on the early train for Newport, returning on the noon train the same day. The bridgroom looked happy and the bride handsome. She is so handsome that it is said she can mash potatoes by just looking at them. The next day after the wedding George was in the store, and, after stiting behind the stove for about two hours, evidently in deep thought, he rose, stretched himself and remarked: "Travellin' is tiresome."—
(Perry County (Penn.) Freeman.

The condemnation of mendacious yellow journal ism by every reputable newspaper in the country is exceedingly gratifying. If only the immediate neighbors of these sheets indulged in strictures on them, they could say with some show of plausibility that the motive was jealousy. But that answer won't do when representative journals thouands of miles away declare their course to be shameful and criminal. This proof that the American press, as a whole, is morally sound is the one good thing that has come out of the eruption of

A Successful Authoress.—Returned Tourist—By the way, Mrs. De Heauti, I have not seen your charming daughter since my return. When I left she had determined to submit her first novel to "The Heighten Magazine." Has she been successful in her literary aspirations?

Mrs. De Beauti-Perfectly. She married the editor.—(New-York Weekly.

The aggregate amount of State tax on corporations in Maryland in 1897 was \$410,997, an increase on the year before of \$101,451.

Straight On.—"Woman," the orator shouted, "once her feet are on the path of progress, will go straight on."

And the unvocalized words of the thought-wave that ran through the vast assembly were:

"Will her hat?"—(Cincinnati Enquirer,

There are at present ten thousand convicts in the French colony of New-Caledonia. It has been used as a penal colony since 1863, and in that time has cost the French Government \$20,000,000.

"No, madam," said Meandering Mike; "I'm sorry, but it's ag'in my principles. I can't split no wood."
"Well," she answered, "there will be a load of coal here this afternoon, and"—
"I'm sorry ag'in, but I can't earry no coal. But I'll tell you what I will do. I'll compromise. Ef you've got a gas stove I'll turn on the gas."—
(Washington Star.

A religious organization of Boston women had a luncheon recently, and four days after it occurred they decided to send the left-over food to a poor sick woman with three children. "The thin ; wiches," says an observer, "had dried up until they curled. Many of them had had one bite taken out, and others were stained with coffee. In one corner of the box were broken doughnuts. It was an offering that well-kept pigs would have turned their noses up at-and this is the kindly help given

When you are asked for your opinion about any matter in dispute, my son, just say that you have no opinion. Then the man who asked the question will straightway give you his opinion, and go away feeling what a nice fellow you are. Had you expressed an opinion, he would have gone and told everybody what an ass you are, and prove it by his version of your statement.—(Beston Transcript.

by a society that the public is constantly asked to

society needs some one to take an active interest

assist. To say the least, one can but say that the

"The Atlanta Journal" announces that Sam P. Buncombe is to be a candidate for the Governorship of Georgia.

MUSIC. THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

At the second of the series of concerts by the Chicago Orchestra given last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House there was an audience not less numerous than at the first. But there was economics are not yet out of the woods, and that something lacking in the composition of the programme, which seemed a little dull, and in the playing of the orchestra, which was by no means so brilliant as before. Indeed, the performance of the symphony (Mozart's, in G minor) came dangerously near being perfunctory, and to this cir. cumstance there were added several slips, scarcely to have been expected in a body so well drilled and skilled in routine as Mr. Thomas's men. Beethoven's "Coriolanus" overture was played with much more vigor and vehemence of feeling-it be a difficult work to play perfunctorily.

There was one novelty on the programmea suite of ballet scenes (op. 52) by Glazounow, the Russian composer, one of whose symphonics was heard last week from the Philharmonic. The suite, however, is not among the works in which the young Russian has sought to proclaim the gospet of Russian nationalism in music. It shows its monly rich, varied and highly wrought instrumentation. There is one bit of taking Oriental coloring, but apart from this the eight movements of which it is composed—"Préambule," "Marionettes," "Mazourka," "Scherzino," "Pas d'Action." "Danse Orientale," "Valse" and "Polonaise"—are what they pretend to be, and nothing more, graceful and melodious dance tunes that ought to be taken for the work of one of the modern Frenchmen. The suite cannot lay claim to great musical consequence, but it is extremely taking, and evidently gave delight to those who heard it last evening.

M. Plançon was the solo singer. He continued the explorations in the field of German music that he has lately been making by singing Caspar's aria from "Der Freischütz," and when he was recalled adding the French version of "In Diesen Heiligen Hallen," from "The Magic Flute," The latter he sang with much dignity and a near approach to the true spirit of the music. In the second part of the programme M. Plancon gave Mephistopheles he has sung it many times before on the sa stage, and this, too, so pleased the audience that he was made to come back and sing a portion of

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont will give a reception or Thursday, March 17, at her home, No. 26 West Fifty-third-st.

Williams, daughter of Dr. Williams, of Philadelphia, to James Boorman Strong, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shepherd Strong, of this city, whose brother, Selah Brewster Strong, last year married Miss May Lefferts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Lefferts, Mr. Strong, who is a graduate of Columbia, class '95, is in business

The marriage of Miss Florence Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Browning, of West Fifty-first-st., to Dr. Biggs, will take place soon after Easter Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Stern, of No. 855 Fifth-ave., have issued invitations for a reception with music on Friday evening, March 25. Josef Hofmann and the Knelsel Quartet will furnish the music.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Aucaigne will soon issue cards for the wedding of their daughter, Miss Blanche Aucaigne, and Emil Ams, of this city. The marriage will take place soon after Easter, in the West End Collegiate Church. Mr. Aucaigne, the bride's father, is Consul-General of Paraguay, in this city.

BETA THETA PI REUNION DINNER. The annual meeting of District II of Beta Theta Pi will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the home of Stevens Chapter, No. 1.130 Garden-st., Hoboken. William R. Baird, president of the dis-trict, will preside. The dinner will be at 7:30 p. m., at the St. Denis Hotel. Among those who will respond to toasts are W. H. Corbett, Stevens, '95; W. O. Robb, Ohlo Wesleyan, '74; James L. Gordon Virginia, '80; F. C. Iglehart, DePauw, '67; G. W. F. Birch, Washington and Jefferson, '88; W. D. Bynum, Indiana, '89, and J. B. Wise, Virginia, Asa, A. Alling, Cornell, '83, will be toastmaster. The colleges represented will be Cornell, St. Lawrence, Colgate, Syracuse, Union, Columbia, and Stevena.

BROWN UNIVERSITY ALUMNI. There is every indication that the annual dinner

of the Brown University Club in New-York, at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, will be a most successful affair. Large numbers of graduates of the college have expressed their intention of being present, and the list of speakers insures interest in the cratorical part of the programme. Men do not go into trade for their health.

They do not patronize this port or any other simply for love of the place. They are in business for profit, and they are going to patronize that port which offers them the best opportunities of profit. They will not send goods to the send

"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN" TO BE REPEATED

A repetition, by request, of the song-cyclus, "In a Persian Garden," will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday afternoon, March 17, under the management of Victor Harris, assisted by Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contraito: Mackenzie Gordon, tenor, and Dr. Carl Dufft, basso. "In a Persian Garden" is a musical setting by Liza Lehmann of selected texts from the "Rubalyat" of Omar Khayyam. It will be pre-ceded by a short miscellaneous concert, in which Mme. De Vere-Sapio, Leo Stern, Rafsel Joseff and Pol Plançon have promised to appear.

COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.

THE COUNTRY STANDS A UNIT. From The Boston Post.

To-day the country stands a unit, North, South, East and West, and the Congress by unanimous vote places \$50,000,000 in the hands of the Executive to use as he sees fit for the National defence. It is a phenomenal situation and Congress meets it with phenomenal action. There is a quiet, sustained grandeur in the attitude taken by that body which fitly represents the temper of the American negation. A DIFFICULT SITUATION. From The Louisville Courier-Journal. It is probably impossible for the Government of the United States to send a Consul-General to Cuba who would be persona grata to Spain, that is, pro-vided he tried to do his duty; and if he did not he would not be persona grata to this country, and would necessarily be recalled.

IN THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY. If this country has the right to send supplies to the starving Cubans, the method employed in getting them there is an affair of its own with which Spain has no privilege to interfere. It is Spain's duty in the interest of humanity to put no obstacles in the way of this Government's charitable enterprise. It is also Spain's duty in the interest of the world's peace to look sharply to it that no "accident" befalls the men or ships that carry these supplies. From The St. Louis Republic.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH CHINA From The Providence Journal.

The new Minister to China, Mr. Conger, has informed a body of commercial men who visited him that he is fully alive to the value of American interests in the vast Asiatic Empire. Mr. Conger would do well to hurry to his post if that is the fact, for if matters go as they have been going for a few weeks longer he will find little of China left for our merchants, to establish trade with. From The Providence Journal.

ADMINISTRATION'S CUBAN POLICY.

From The Chicago Times-Herald. From The Chicago Times-Heraid.

The Cuban policy of the Administration was announced long ago and has been consistently followed. That policy has been for intervention when the situation in Cuba demanded such action. It was a policy dictated by statesmanship, in the interests of humanity, the maintenance of trade and the quietude of the American people.

UNITED STATES DOES NOT WANT CUBA. From The Spokane Spokesman-Review. The Spaniards and their journals cling to the delusion that the United States wants Cuba, and is plotting for its annexation. The United States would not take over that island if it could come without a struggle or a dollar. The country is quite barren of such annexation sentiment.

INDIAN CORN IN EUROPE.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Congress will give Secretary Wilson \$75,000 to enable him to promote the sale of Indian corn in Europe during the Paris Exposition of 1900. Other agricultural products will, of course, receive attention, but the main effort will be directed to improving our European market for maize. Mr. Wilson has shown himself a practical, substantial man, like his predecessor, Morton. Between them the Agricultural Department has been raised to the dignity it deserves. From The Chattanooga Times.

PROSPEROUS WEEK FOR THE COUNTRY. From The Grand Rapids Herald.

Last week there was not a city in the United States which showed a decrease in its clearances. This is remarkable; it is also a pretty clear indication that McKinleyism and Dingievism, sound moneyism and all the isms opposed to Bryanism are working smoothly.